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Annual Report

of

1919

State Board of Poultry Husbandry

Together With the Proceedings

of

The Montana State Poultry Breeders' Association



Convening at Great Falls, Montana
January 19-24, 1920



Honorable Joseph M. Dixon,

Governor of the State of Montana,
Helena, Montana.

Dear Sir:—

The State Board of Poultry Husbandry begs to submit the following report of its stewardship for the year 1919.

Respectfully yours,

W. F. SCHOPPE, Bozeman
J. D. VEACH, Helena
J. L. DORSH, Butte

IN MEMORIAM

During the year the Board and the poultry industry of the state suffered a great loss through the death of Mr. John Rees of Anaconda.

Mr. Rees was born in Wales, came to this country and finally found his way to Montana, making his home around Butte and Anaconda for about thirty years.

Mr. Rees was always interested in poultry and through his efforts the poultrymen of Deer Lodge County were among the first in the state to organize and hold local poultry shows. Through the interest taken in these local enterprises and the untiring efforts of Rees, the county sent many creditable exhibits to the State Fair and the annual State Show. During his later years he became interested in commercial poultry farming and, until the first year of the war, had one of the most successful commercial poultry plants in the state.

Governor Norris first appointed Mr. Rees to the Board of Poultry Husbandry and he served the Board and the people of the state faithfully until his death.

The members of the Board desire to express their deepest regret for the loss of our highly esteemed co-worker and join with the Montana State Poultry Breeders' Association in presenting these resolutions.

Be it Resolved, By the members of the Montana State Poultry Breeders' Association that, in the departure from this life of John Rees, the State of Montana, and especially the State Poultry Breeders' Association, has lost a faithful and conscientious worker. His associates of this body entertain a feeling of brotherly affection for him, and in his loss we feel that one who at all times labored for the best interest of the Association has been removed.

Be it Further Resolved, That, in order to properly convey the deep and sincere sympathy of this Association, a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, be published in the official paper of the organization, and be spread upon the records of the Association.

MONTANA STATE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
STATE BOARD OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY

W. F. SCHOPPE
J. D. VEACH
J. L. DORSH



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Report of Board of Poultry Husbandry

In presenting this report the Board desires to call attention to the magnitude of the poultry industry and its importance as a factor in the agricultural progress of the country. It is regretted that the latest statistics on the industry are those given in the census of 1909. In that year the number of fowls on the farms was reported as 295,880,190. Ten years before, the number of fowls on farms was reported as 250,624,038. The number of fowls raised during the year 1909 was reported as 488,468,354, and their value \$202,506,272. In the same year the number of dozens of eggs produced was reported as 1,591,311,371, and their value was \$306,688,960. This would make the combined value of poultry and eggs produced during the year as \$509,195,232.

Attention should be called to the fact that these figures are based on the fowls found on the farms and do not include poultry raised in the small towns and cities.

A comparison of these figures with the value of various crops as given in the recent crop report is interesting. In this comparison, poultry is severely handicapped, since the figures submitted are those secured in 1909, while the crop statistics are the average for the years 1914-18, as taken from the Monthly Crop Report, December, 1920:

1. Corn	\$2,612,389,000
2. All hay	1,309,167,000
3. All wheat	1,200,178,000
4. Cotton	1,106,524,000
5. Winter wheat	819,782,000
6. Oats	773,332,000
7. POULTRY	509,195,232
Spring wheat	380,396,000
Barley	172,084,000
Flax seed	29,984,000
Potatoes	375,017,000
Tobacco	214,015,000
Clover seed	35,541,000
Sugar beets	41,843,000

Apples	182,762,000
Peaches	52,998,000
Oranges	58,956,000

At the present time statistics on the industry in Montana are not available. The last census showed Montana as ranking among the ten lowest states in the valuation of its poultry products. Observations would seem to indicate that there has been a substantial increase in production. However, the poultry industry within the state has not assumed the proportion that conditions warrant, and some steps should be taken by the Board or some other agency to compile in the near future complete statistics and information concerning the state, and the possibilities for development of the poultry industry. This proposed report should point out the great advantages to be derived in being able to grow or secure from the local farms all of the grains necessary for feeding poultry, the climatic conditions, marketing and other factors which make it possible for Montana to become one of the leading poultry states in the country.

The report should not be confined entirely to poultry raising but should devote considerable space to turkey raising and the wonderful possibilities of this industry in the state.

LEGISLATION

It is the opinion of the Board that some adequate egg law should be placed upon the statutes. The present regulations made by the Board of Health, in the opinion of the Board, are not broad enough to cover the situation and, owing to certain technicalities, prosecution for sale of eggs unfit for food is difficult.

Some law should be passed which would compel the candling of eggs offered for sale. Such a law would strengthen the present law and make it possible to prosecute in case of eggs unfit for food being offered for sale.

The Board desires to call attention to a proposed law which, in its opinion, would in the end strengthen the egg trade in the state and be to the interest of the consumer and merchant as well as producer. This law has the endorsement of the State Poultry Breeders' Association and is presented herewith for your consideration.

HOUSE BILL NO.....

Introduced by.....

A Bill for an Act entitled: An Act providing for the regulation of the sale of eggs; providing for the classification and labeling of eggs displayed for sale; providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this Act.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF
THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm or corporation within this state to sell, or offer for sale, or have within his or their possession with the intent to sell within this state, or ship within this state, or ship into this state for the purpose of sale, or in any manner dispose of, any eggs known as "yolk stuck to the shell," "heavy blood rings," "partly hatched," "mouldy eggs," "black spots," "black rots," "incubated eggs," and all other eggs unfit for food, unless the same are broken in the shell and then denatured, so as to render the same unfit for food.

Section 2. Unless the context otherwise requires, words and phrases employed in this Act shall have the meanings hereinafter defined.

Section 2. (a) "Storage" eggs mean all eggs which have been in cold storage for more than 90 days.

Section 2. (b) "Preserved" eggs mean all eggs in which the natural deterioration has been prevented or retarded by any means, process, or treatment whatsoever.

Section 2. (c) "Incubated" eggs mean all eggs which have been subjected to incubation, whether natural or artificial, for more than 48 hours.

Section 2. (d) "Yolk stuck to the shell" means an egg in which the yolk has settled to one side and become fastened to the shell.

Section 2. (e) "Heavy blood rings" means an egg in which the germ has developed to such a stage that blood has formed, and when this development stops the blood collects in a ring on the inside of the shell.

Section 2. (f) "Partly hatched" eggs mean eggs in which the germ is developed to such an extent that the outline of the embryo chick can be detected.

Section 2. (g) "Mouldy" eggs mean eggs which through

improper care have deteriorated so that mould spores have formed within the egg. Such eggs when broken usually have a mouldy or musty smell.

Section 2. (h) "Black spots" mean eggs in which mould or bacteria have developed in isolated areas inside the shell.

Section 2. (i) "Black rots" mean eggs which have deteriorated to such an extent that the whole interior presents a darkened appearance.

Section 2. (j) "A container" means any standard egg case, carton, can, basket, box, bag, or any other receptacle in which eggs are handled.

Section 2. (k) The word "person" as used in this Act, shall mean and include individuals, and employees or agents of individuals; firms and members of firms, and their employees and agents; corporations and officers of corporations, and their employees and agents.

Section 2. (l) The term "candle" means the determination of the condition of an egg by holding it before a strong light in such a way that the rays of light will shine through the egg and reveal its contents to the operator.

Section 3. "Cold Storage and Preserved Eggs." No person, firm or corporation, by himself or his agents, shall sell, agree to sell, or advertise for sale, any cold storage or preserved eggs without making it known to the purchaser, or prospective purchaser, that the eggs are cold storage or preserved eggs, and all boxes or other receptacles in which cold storage or preserved eggs are displayed for sale, sold or delivered, in wholesale or retail, shall be stamped in a conspicuous manner with the words "Cold Storage Eggs" or "Preserved Eggs."

Section 4. On and after June 1, 1921, every retail or wholesale merchant, or any person buying or selling eggs within this state, before offering any eggs for sale, shall candle the same, and any eggs found to be unfit for food shall not be offered for sale for food purposes.

Section 5. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction for the first offense, shall be punished by a fine of not less than Twenty-five (\$25) Dollars, nor more than Seventy-five (\$75) Dollars; for the second offense, a fine of not less than Fifty (\$50) Dollars nor more than Two Hundred (\$200) Dollars; for the third and subse-

quent offenses, by a fine of not less than One Hundred (\$100) Dollars and imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty (30) days, nor more than ninety (90) days. All fines collected for violations of this Act shall be paid to the county treasurer of the proper county, who shall remit the same to the state treasurer of the State of Montana, and said money shall be placed to the credit of the State Board of Health Maintenance fund, the same to become immediately available, and to be paid out upon the presentment of vouchers issued by the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

Section 6. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

APPROPRIATION

The Board presented on the first of November a budget statement for the next bi-annual. This called for an appropriation of \$2,000.00 per annum for maintenance of the Board and the holding of an annual State Poultry Show. However, it is the opinion of the Board that this amount should be increased to three thousand or thirty-five hundred and that the increase be spent in the various counties in promoting the poultry industry in those communities, by fostering the organization of local poultry associations and encouraging the holding of local poultry shows by using two hundred dollars or such amount of the funds appropriated by the state as may be specified by the Act.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Board submits the following statement of its stewardship of the funds appropriated:

Appropriation for bi-annual period.....	\$1,000.00
W. F. Schoppe, expense attending meeting of Board, Helena, September, 1919.....	24.55
Bozeman Chronicle, Bozeman, Annual Report, 1919.....	51.62
S. G. Phillips, envelopes for mailing report.....	4.50
Postage	7.00
W. F. Schoppe, expenses attending meeting of Board, Great Falls, January, 1920.....	28.18
J. D. Veach, expenses attending meeting of Board, Great Falls, January, 1920.....	47.68
E. L. Hays, Aberdeen, S. D., judge State Poultry Show..	130.00
Butte Miner, printing	51.75

Wilbur Transfer Co., Great Falls.....	126.88
Electric City Printing Co.....	5.00
J. R. Scott, lumber and labor.....	42.36
B. F. Harrison, Great Falls, supplies.....	17.94
Clafins, storage and drayage.....	37.03
Wilbur Transfer Co., hauling.....	9.75
Strain Bros., tin cups.....	2.65
American Poultry Association, ribbon.....	98.48
E. J. Schmidt, labor.....	89.30
August Kensey, labor.....	40.00
Eugene Gurlong, labor	45.00
G. Strailing, labor	55.00
A. Bears, labor	6.25
Ed. Weiberger, hauling	25.00
North Hardware Co., tin cups.....	9.35
Cascade Electric Co., lights.....	15.70
J. F. Weidemann, feed.....	90.60
C. E. Pullen, feed.....	11.90
H. S. Ensign, freight on coops, Helena to Great Falls.....	67.67
Cash premiums	356.00
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Total	\$1,493.13
Balance appropriation	\$2,506.87

At the meeting held at Great Falls, January, 1920, Mr. Veach took up the matter of organizing the Northwest Turkey Breeders' Association. This organization has grown rapidly and has been instrumental in creating a large amount of interest in turkey-raising in the state. This is an important industry that should be fostered as the climate conditions are ideal. The turkeys can be raised on free range, very economically and furthermore they seem to be very free from diseases that have been so detrimental to the turkey industry, especially in the East.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. SCHOPPE, Chairman, Bozeman

Term expires May 2, 1922

J. D. VEACH, Helena

Term expires May 2, 1923

J. L. DORSH, Butte

Term expires May 2, 1921

MONTANA BIRDS WERE AT THE CHICAGO COLISEUM

That Montana birds are on a par with any produced in the country was recently demonstrated by the showing made at Chicago. This exhibit was under the direct supervision of Charles Greenfield of Butte, and J. D. Veach of Helena. These men were principally responsible for assembling the exhibit and taking it to Chicago. The birds came from nearly all sections of the state and represented thirty-four breeders. The Coliseum is one of the largest shows held in the Middle West. The classes are large and competition keen. This year there were four hundred twenty-five exhibitors, and to win in such competition is no small honor for the Montana breeders. When the awards were placed it was found that a complete winning of seven firsts, six seconds, two thirds, four fifths and one seventh had been made on single entries, and two firsts, two second, three thirds, one fourth and one seventh on pen, a total winning of thirty-four prizes.

One of the features of the show was the Montana booth maintained throughout the show. This was directly opposite the entrance. It was marked by a large Montana banner which was very noticeable to any one entering the building. A constant stream of people stopped at the booth, asking questions about the state and obtaining literature, pamphlets and material which had been furnished by the various chambers of commerce of the state. Many old Montana residents stopped at the booth and complimented those in charge on the work they were doing. These comments would seem to indicate that such a booth could be used to advantage in spreading information concerning the state and its possibilities in this and other industries.

The State Poultry Breeders' Association through the Board of Poultry Husbandry desires to express its thanks and appreciation to Montana Farmer, Great Falls, for the one hundred fifty dollars; Butte Chamber of Commerce for one hundred dollars; Commercial Club, Helena, for one hundred dollars; Bozeman Chamber of Commerce for fifty dollars, and Kalispell Poultry Fanciers for twenty-five dollars, which they contributed to this cause, and without which it would have been impossible to have carried out the undertaking.

SELECT YOUR BREEDERS

By Judge Ed. L. Hayes

One of the most important things necessary for successful poul-

try raising and one that is nearly always overlooked, is the selection of good breeders. All other breeders of livestock select the best females possible and spend both time and money in getting the best sire possible. This is not so with poultry breeders. Very few ever make a selection unless it is the backyard fanciers. We could travel many miles during the hatching season and find but a few farmers who have made a selection of their best breeders or had any ideal set as á standard in raising better poultry than they had.

WHAT ARE GOOD BREEDERS

Many will ask what makes a good breeder, or say that all hens look alike to them. Maybe they do look alike but it is the breeding back of them that counts. In selecting your hens which are going into your breeding yards, select the ones that were late moulters, probably those moulting during October or November. In all probability they were your best egg producers and by moulting late in the season they ceased egg production, thereby giving the egg organs a rest. When they come back into production again, generally in January, if you use their eggs for hatching purposes, you will get larger and stronger chicks, for chicks from hens' eggs are much better than the chicks hatched from pullets' eggs. You cannot expect to get very many early maturing pullets that will make good winter layers unless each spring you select ten or twelve of your best hens, and I mean by your best hens, the ones that are as nearly perfect in shape and color for the breed they represent. This is providing you are breeding standard bred poultry. If you are not breeding standard bred poultry, our advice would be to do so. Select hens that are as near standard weight as possible, ones that have a good broad head, not long, narrow heads such as we call crow-heads. See that they have a good pair of legs, set well apart, a good full eye, an eye that stands out. Be sure they have not such defects as crooked backs or breast-bone.

When you have your hens selected, as above stated, then secure a male bird. A good vigorous well-matured cockerel is considered ideal to mate with hens. See that he has a good head, short beak, good legs and straight toes. If he is vigorous he will crow loud and often. Above all, if it is possible, see that this male bird, or cockerel, has breeding back of him, and by this we mean that his dam was a good egg producer and also that his sire's dam has a record worth while. A trapnest record is the best, and let me state that the breed-

ers who sell a large number of breeding males each year, will soon be called upon for the records of the dams of these males. Farmers are no longer keeping poultry that lay but 50 or 60 eggs in a year, but are culling out the poor layers and want males to mate up with the good layers that are known to have a good egg record back of them, in order that he may increase his egg yield with even less birds than he has formerly kept.

SELECT BREEDS YOU LIKE BEST

In the selection of a breed or variety of poultry, care should be taken to obtain healthy, vigorous stock. Beginners are urged to keep but one variety or breed of fowls. There is no best breed of poultry. Select the breed that suits your purpose best.

The general purpose breeds are best suited to most farms where the production of both eggs and meat is desired. The four most common breeds are the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, and Rhode Island Reds. All of these breeds, with the exception of the Orpingtons, are of American origin. They have yellow legs and skin and lay brown-shelled eggs. The Orpingtons are of English origin and have a white skin and lay brown-shelled eggs.

The Mediterranean or egg breeds are best suited for the production of white-shelled eggs. Among the popular breeds of this class are the Leghorns, Minorcas, and Anconas. These are all bred more for eggs than meat production. The Single Comb White Leghorn is the most popular variety at the present time.

STANDARD-BRED POULTRY

Every farmer as well as all other poultry raisers should raise only standard-bred poultry for the reason that standard-bred poultry will pay where scrubs will not, and often represents the difference between profit and loss in poultry raising.

Eggs and market poultry produced by a flock of standard-bred chickens are more uniform in size, shape and quality and are consequently worth more on the market. If your local market does not appreciate quality, ship to buyers in larger cities.

A flock of standard-bred poultry looks better than a flock of scrub chickens and for that reason alone will get better care. Raise standard-bred poultry.

Produce the best and most popular breakfast food in the world—eggs.

TURKEYS IN MONTANA

By J. D. Veach, Secretary Northwest Turkey Association

Lamentable, perchance, but an existing condition, and, therefore, applicable to this, as every other avocation associated with that which is customarily styled farm life, the first consideration is—does it pay. The answer, briefly, "Yes." It pays to raise turkeys in Montana. The fine sentiment of Americanism in the perpetuation of a species of bird life such as the American turkey presents, may be laid aside for present day commercialism. The splendor of his majestic stature; the pride of his iridescent coloring; the plumed monarch of the feathered tribe, if you please, embellishing, as he has for more than a hundred years, our National Thanksgiving board, may all be forgotten, if need be, and still, the turkey stands forth supreme and commanding. He WILL NOT down. The price per pound is the highest of any morsel of human food and the demand is ever on the increase. Then, the TURKEY IS THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

He is the arch enemy of that destructive pest, the grasshopper. He rids the farm of more destructive insect life than all other domestic fowl combined. By nature, he traverses a wide range each day, in search of insect food, which by the way, constitutes the major part of his feed and costs nothing. It is, therefore, practicable to produce a pound of marketable turkey meat cheaper than any other meat product. That fact, coupled with his incalculable saving to farm vegetation and crops, renders the turkey an almost indispensable adjunct to successful farming. That fact is especially true in Montana, where the grasshopper seems to thrive with unusual alacrity. Admitting, then, that the turkey is desirable, let us consider the matter of encouraging the industry in Montana. The rugged, hardly constitution of the adult turkey enables it to withstand the severest cold with less protection than perhaps any other domestic fowl. An ordinary wind-break and a dry feed room, kept clean and supplied with a scratching litter of straw, is all the protection they need against the elements. They never freeze, if healthy. They require less feed than any other farm fowl in proportion to size. They grow as rapidly and attain as great size in Montana as in any other state in the Union. The local market demand is far in excess of the supply, thousands of dollars' worth being shipped into the state each year.

FINE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The climatic conditions in many sections of the state are exceptionally favorable to successful turkey raising. In fact, there is scarcely any part of the state where they may not be raised successfully and profitably. The young are hardy and rugged by nature and, when rightly understood, will be found to grow and thrive with less attention and less feed and cost than any other of the domestic fowls. A small flock on every farm, with just a little intelligent care, will mean an immense aggregate annual income to the state and its citizens as well as a protection against the nefarious grasshopper and other destructive insects that pester farm products.

CARE OF THE YOUNG

Given a healthy parentage of proper mating, feed nothing for the first forty-eight hours. Then, fill them up on sour milk or butter-milk for two days. Next, add rolled oats and hard boiled egg in small quantities many times a day, for first week. Add commercial Milk Mash during second week, after which, turn them loose with turkey hens every sunshiny day and feed lightly on cottage cheese night and morning, adding small grain feeds after third week, until six weeks old. Then, nothing more until ready to fatten, October first to Thanksgiving day. Fattening ration—all the milk and corn they will eat and drink for six to eight weeks.

CULLING

By R. L. Smith, Poultry Specialist, Montana State College

Culling has for the past few years been the most popular and most discussed subject in the poultry industry. Experiment stations have been studying the subject of how to pick the high laying hens without the use of trap nests. As a result of these investigations a set of rules has been adopted by the American Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators which has been used extensively in the past two years and has proven very satisfactory. The rules are being revised and improved upon from time to time as the results of new investigations are brought to light.

These rules are based on certain body and color changes which take place in the laying hen. The body changes are: the comb which becomes large, and warm, and red in the laying hen, the pelvic bones which become wide and soft and thin the longer the hen lays; also the abdomen which is wide, soft and pliable.

These body changes are not new observations for they have been known for years. But the color changes have only been known for a few years. They are based on the fact that the longer a hen lays the less yellow color she has in her body (applies only to yellow skin breeds). This yellow color first disappears from the vent, which also becomes large and moist. It then leaves the eyelids, which become natural skin color. Next it starts to disappear from the beak, leaving the base first, then fading toward the tip. Last it leaves the legs.

These facts have been thoroughly tested and found sound. It makes it easily possible to detect the unprofitable hen and thus save the expense of keeping her through another year. It is, however, rather difficult to be sure in every case of placing the medium producing hen, but there is no difficulty in placing the low and the high producers. This makes it possible for the average poultryman who practices this system systematically throughout the year to be sure he has the best hens in his breeding pen each year, and he has not had to bother with trap nests.

Montana State Poultry Breeders' Association

President, F. H. Grace, Helena

Vice President, H. D. Van Gundy, Billings

Secretary-Treasurer, J. L. Dorsh, Butte

REPORT OF SECRETARY

The twelfth annual meeting of the Montana State Poultry Breeders' Association was held in the Rainbow Hotel, Great Falls, January 21st, 1920, J. R. Scott presiding.

The minutes of the last regular meeting at Butte and special meeting were read and approved. Application for membership were received from 85 new members. These were voted on in the usual manner and declared duly elected to membership in the Association. Nine new American Poultry Association members were reported.

The president addressed the meeting and reviewed the work of the year as follows:

Members of the Montana State Poultry Breeders Association:

Practically a year has passed since our last annual meeting in Butte. In reviewing the activities of our association for this 12-month period, I cannot help believing we have made some progress. Not all that we have attempted has been accomplished and the goal at which we aim is still some distance ahead of us, yet we have the satisfaction of knowing that among our members we find enthusiastically willing workers who are ready to carry on.

Immediately after the Butte show all efforts were put forth to secure the passage of our appropriation bill and a bill regulating the classification of market eggs. As you will know, the egg bill was killed, but we still have hope that something in this line will be a possibility in the near future. While our appropriation bill was considerably reduced from the amount we were asking (and which we were justified in expecting), it was the largest appropriation we have ever received. In this connection, I feel it is not out of place to mention the names of Prof. Schoppe, Mr. Veach and Mr. Day, who rendered timely and valuable service. Prof. Schoppe furnished us with all the copies of the two bills we could find use for. Mr. Veach, who found it possible to be in Helena, several days at the opportune

time, with Mr. Day, personally interviewed many of our senators and representatives and successfully plead our cause. Many others in various parts of the state either wrote their representatives or saw them in person. In fact, I found members generally ready to co-operate and render what service they were able.

In our spring campaign for new members some experiments were tried. It might be of benefit to our officers for the coming year to know the results. We offered a \$5.00 setting of eggs free to every person securing five members for the association, and agreed to secure for them eggs from any of the popular breeds. The offers were made through the Montana Farmer, Western Poultry, and Pacific Poultrymen. Breeders responded cheerfully and eggs were offered in quantities but, I am sorry to say, we were not called on for many. In a direct way the offer may be termed a failure, but in an indirect way it was successful. Many wrote for application blanks and information, but it seems they had difficulty in securing the required number of members to get the free eggs. In some cases they sent in their own application, which was a net gain for us in addition to the free advertising they gave us in their attempt to secure new members.

It has always been my belief that, whatever we do and do honorably, which will gain publicity for our association is of benefit. Surely we will get no new members unless we make ourselves known. Neither will we be able to hold our old ones. We must court their advice and support in our effort to make this association all that it should be. Let them know there are no inside circles or closed meetings.

I have always found the editors of Montana Farmer (our official paper), Western Poultry and Pacific Poultrymen ready and anxious to publish news items of our association at all times and invite our members generally to contribute.

The most practical way we have yet found for gaining new members is for each of us to enclose an application blank in letters answering inquiries and in our spring mating lists. The association is ready to furnish these blanks and in this way they reach hundreds of persons directly interested in poultry raising. Surely every person interested in any branch of the poultry industry is interested in this association.

During the summer the executive commission held an afternoon

session in Butte to discuss the possibility of sending a representative to the American Poultry Association convention in Chicago last August. To formulate plans for the publishing of our annual report in conjunction with that of the State Board of Poultry Husbandry, which was accomplished, and I trust each of you received a copy. Also to make arrangements for a booth at the State Fair grounds last fall. Secretary Ensign gave us permission and a limited amount of space, but unfortunately, or fortunately, as the case may be, owing to the very large entry in the poultry department, and the insufficient number of coops available, practically all the association members present were kept busy the entire week without additional work and the booth was neglected. I have hopes, however, that we will be able to do something in that line this year.

It was decided to abandon sending a delegate to the American Poultry Association convention last year owing to the lack of funds, but it was hoped the time would soon come when a competent man could be sent to represent us. We should urge our members to become members also of our national organization. In securing new members for the American Poultry Association, they will automatically become members of our state association and the dues divided equally between the two organizations.

The time is here for our spring campaign. Let each of us pledge ourselves to enclose an application blank in every poultry letter and mating list we send out. Let us pledge our support to our officers who are elected here today for the coming year.

I have served my term as your president. I wish to thank each of you for the splendid assistance and support you have accorded me. My relation with all of you with whom I have had dealings has been most cordial and pleasant. I have served you to the best of my ability.

J. R. SCOTT, President.

C. E. Potter, State Leader of Boys' and Girls' Clubs, gave an instructive talk on the work being done by the clubs of the state, and presented the plan for the poultry work.

The plan was discussed by various members. Moved by Mr. Veach that the plan be approved by the Association. Carried.

Mr. H. M. Shea, Director Division of Food and Drugs of the State Board of Health, was heard on the proposed laws governing egg trade in the state. On motion by Mr. Schoppe and carried unan-

imously, the Montana State Poultry Breeders' Association went on record as favoring the regulations governing the egg trade in Montana as presented by Mr. Shea.

Committee on Credentials reported: Cecil Day 1, Mrs. Wells 2, W. T. Thompson 1, J. D. Veach 1, J. P. Scott 1, J. L. Dorsh 8.

The next order of business being election of officers, nominations for president were called for.

F. A. Grace nominated J. P. Danson. Cecil Day nominated F. A. Grace. Moved and carried that nominations close. On ballot, F. A. Grace received a majority of votes cast and was declared elected for ensuing year.

Cecil Day and H. D. Van Gundy were nominated for vice president. On ballot, H. D. Van Gundy received a majority and was declared elected.

For secretary-treasurer, J. L. Dorsh was nominated. On motion, nominations declared closed and president instructed to cast ballot of association for Dorsh as secretary-treasurer.

For member of executive board, Mrs. A. M. Wells was nominated and elected by acclamation.

Mr. Wagner of Harlowton, representing the school board of that city, asked for one hundred coops for a show they intended to put on in March. It was agreed to sell them one hundred single coops at cost. Motion made and carried to this effect.

Moved and carried that Legislative Committee draw a bill to be presented to the next legislature asking for more money for poultry work.

At this time a recess was taken for dinner.

Meeting called to order at 10 P. M.

Professor Schoppe made a talk on proposed Laying contest to be staged at the College. A number of members were heard from who favored putting on such a contest, and it was moved and carried that the association petition the Director of the Montana Experiment Station to have a Breed Testing contest carried on at the Station.

Moved and carried that the next state show be held at Helena.

Moved and carried that the show be held the first or second week in January, 1921.

Several members were heard on the proposed trip to the Coliseum show next fall, and a motion was passed favoring same.

Motion made and carried that a committee of three be appointed

to confer with the Poultry department at the Experiment Station and advise concerning problems the poultrymen desired taking up. President appointed J. R. Scott, Bert Senter and Mrs. W. T. Thompson.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned.

J. L. DORSH, Secretary-Treasurer.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Treasurer's report covers the expenditures of the association for the year up to and including the State Show.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Balance on hand last report.....	\$11.87
Received from membership fees.....	126.00
Received from dues	16.00
Received from A. P. A. applications.....	102.00
Received from A. P. A. refunds.....	16.00

SHOW RECEIPTS

Cash donations	235.00
Stock sold at show room.....	105.00
Door receipts	338.45
Entry fees	565.75
One hundred coops sold.....	159.20
Cash from State of Montana.....	1,336.10

EXPENDITURES

Subscriptions to poultry papers.....	\$19.80
Postage	11.00
Printing and supplies	21.50
J. L. Dorsh, expenses.....	18.55
A. P. A. membership fees.....	46.00

SHOW EXPENSES

A. P. A. ribbons.....	\$98.48
Carpenter at show room.....	16.00
Ed. L. Hayes, judge.....	130.00
J. P. Danson, expense.....	3.50
Wilbur Transfer Company, drayage.....	12.65
Wilbur Transfer Company, freight coops, Battle Creek, Michigan	68.45
Wilbur Transfer Company, freight coops from	

Helena	45.78	
A. B. McVay, refund.....	5.00	
Catherine McNally, doorkeeper	15.00	
Fr. J. Schmitt, supt.....	80.00	
Fr. J. Schmitt, expense.....	9.30	
Labor during show	221.25	
J. R. Scott, labor.....	12.50	
J. R. Scott, drayage.....	12.00	
J. R. Scott, lumber and nails.....	17.85	
Stock sold in show room.....	105.00	
B. F. Harris & Company, supplies.....	17.94	
Miner Publishing Co., printing.....	54.75	
Freight coops, Great Falls to Helena.....	67.67	
Storage and drayage.....	37.03	
Tribune Printing Company.....	7.50	
J. F. Weideman, feed and supplies.....	90.60	
C. E. Pullen, feed and supplies.....	11.90	
Northern Hardware Company, tin cups.....	9.35	
Cascade Electric Co., wiring.....	15.70	
Ed. Weisberger, drayage	25.00	
Wilbur Transfer Company, drayage.....	9.75	
Electric City Printing Co.....	5.00	
Electric Supply Company, globes.....	11.55	
Montana Power Company, globes.....	8.25	
City of Great Falls, rent.....	78.41	
F. J. Hubs, signs.....	2.75	
Rent cash register	2.00	
Two hundred wire coops.....	235.00	
Boorman Lumber Co.	200.06	
I. L. Dorsh, expense to Great Falls.....	43.00	
Postage, A. P. A.....	.63	
Postage expense	4.00	
J. L. Dorsh, secretary.....	75.00	
Cash premiums paid.....	874.50	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,857.04	\$3,011.37
Cash balance on hand.....	154.33	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,011.37	\$3,011.37

With reference to our financial report, will state that the show receipts and expenditures just offset each other. We were under at least six hundred dollars expense for labor, freight, drayage, etc., that can be eliminated next winter. We have also added at least three hundred dollars to our assets in the shape of coops and supplies. With the very great interest that is being shown in the poultry industry this season and the excellent crop prospects, we should have the largest and best exhibits at both the State Fair and our annual show at Helena in January we have ever had.

J. L. DORSH, Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT MADE TO THE ASSOCIATION OF THE POULTRY INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT OF THE MONTANA EXPERIMENT STATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1920

For the main part two general projects have been under consideration, the first of these being one of long standing, namely, that of breeding. In this project it is the aim to increase by means of the use of trap nests, pedigree records and selection, the average egg production of our birds. The work during the last year has been fairly satisfactory and a slight increase has been made in the egg production. This applies especially to winter production. How far climatic conditions may have affected this increase is hard to determine at the present time, but we are led to believe that the exceedingly mild winter of 1918-19 would have some bearing on the egg production. The comparative results this year should enable us to draw some conclusions as to the permanency of this increase.

Out of the breeding problem has come several side problems, the principal one relating to incubation, dealing particularly with inheritance and hatchability. Our attention was first brought to this problem through the study of our pedigree records which show that certain hens hatched a high per cent of chicks while other individuals in the same pen hatched only a very small per cent. To carry these observations further it was noted that the greatest number of chicks hatched came from one or two individual pens. In other words, the study of this problem revealed that certain male birds gave invariably a higher per cent hatch than did other birds of apparently equally good breeding. In following up this work we have attempted to select birds, both male and female, coming from parents which have shown the highest per cent of normal chicks

hatched. As a result of this work we have been able to greatly increase the percent of chicks hatched. While on an average, it must be confessed that at the present time our hatches are rather low when compared with statements frequently made by incubator companies and others, yet in the last three years we have raised our average percent of hatched from something less than 25% to an average of over 35% total fertile eggs. If the work progresses in the future as rapidly as it has in the last few years it will only be a short time when we will be able to hatch as high a percent of chicks as frequently reported from places of low altitude.

In connection with the incubation we have been studying the specific gravity of eggs to ascertain if this had any bearing upon hatchability. The result of the last year's work bears out our findings of the previous year's. The specific gravity has a very definite bearing upon the hatchability of eggs. In other words, eggs which are inclined to be watery, and therefore have a very low specific gravity, hatch poorly. On the other hand, tests so far seem to indicate that eggs with exceptionally high specific gravity do not hatch. There seems to be a space between these two points where a large percentage of the eggs will hatch. We are in hopes to carry on more work along this line during the coming season and to start some co-operative work with the chemistry department, whereby we will attempt to determine the chemical analysis of eggs showing different specific gravities in order to determine the factor which governs hatchability.

Another project which we have been carrying on and which has been more or less spectacular, has been that of the effect of artificial light on egg production. A total of 320 birds were involved in this test during the year 1918-19, 160 being in lighted pens and 160 in unlighted pens. The summary of this test shows that while there was only a slight increase in egg production for the year, yet the gross profits derived were greatly in favor of the birds in the lighted pens. Summarizing this project, the lighted birds consumed 11,437 pounds of grain at a cost of \$318.28, the lights cost \$16.60, or a total of \$334.88 for lights and feed for the year. They produced 1190 dozen eggs valued at \$618.67, or a profit above feed and lights of \$283.79. The unlighted pen of birds consumed 11,171 pounds of grain which cost \$313.22. They laid 1148 dozen eggs valued at \$533.82, or a profit of \$220.60. In other words, the lighted birds con-

sumed 266 pounds more feed for the year and made a profit of \$63.19 more than the unlighted birds. This work is being carried on during the present year and the results are decidedly in favor of lighting. In fact, it is during the winter season that the greatest difference is noticed, both in the increased egg production and in the profits resulting therefrom. It is planned to carry this work on during the year 1920-21 with some changes, namely, that instead of comparing the effect of light against unlighted birds, it is the intention to experiment on the effect of lighting birds at different times and on different amounts of lights. The question has been frequently asked as to the effect of lights on the fertility and hatchability of the eggs. We have data only on one year's work covering this point and results so far indicate that lights have practically no effect on either the fertility or hatching power of eggs. Too much reliance, however, should not be placed on this one year's work.

During the year we have attempted to carry on some breed-testing work which opens up a new field and will permit considerable work to be carried on along these lines in the future. At the present time we are testing one pen of Leghorns for Mr. Scott and one pen of White Wyandottes for Mrs. Isaac Roberts. This work is in the nature of an egg-laying contest, insofar as records kept of the eggs produced by each individual hen. It is hoped, however, to make this more extensive and to associate with it a breeding problem which will be described later.

The Department has attempted to collect information concerning the breeders of standard bred poultry in the state. According to law, every other year the Experiment Station has to publish a list of breeders of standard bred poultry, cattle and horses. These statistics are to be collected by the tax assessors. In previous years we have attempted to obtain this information from these sources but with very poor results. In fact, this year we have received no reports whatever from the assessors. However, we have sent out a large number of mimeograph letters and have collected data in this way. Will also make use of the premium lists of the State Fair, the Midland Empire fair, the State Poultry Show, furnishing in this report a complete list of the breeders, together with such other material as we have been able to collect. It is evident that unless a greater interest is taken by those concerned in this work and more reliable information gathered that this list will soon have to be dis-

continued owing to the inability to gather data. In this connection I would suggest that if the poultrymen desire to have this practice continued that they make a point to have the assessors collect the data for the station.

Beginning with last year the Station entered into a new field of work. Through the courtesy of the Rabbit Breeders' Association, the Station was furnished with several of the leading breeds of rabbits. These were bred and the young raised to maturity, careful records being kept on the amount of feed consumed, rate of gain and the percent shrinkage in marketing qualities. In summarizing this work our test shows that rabbits can be made to furnish a very economical meat supply, that while the loss in weight in dressing is rather large, the loss of the percent on bone in the carcass is small. I do not feel that we should draw conclusions as to the relative merits of the various breeds as meat producers from the data obtained, but I do believe that the work should be continued and that more extended investigation should be made.

In looking ahead, it is the intention of the Department to carry on the work as outlined above, namely, the breeding problem, incubation, inheritance of hatchability, etc. The changes mentioned will be made in the lighting problem for the coming year. The rabbit-breeding problem will be carried on. We are also offering an opportunity to start breed-testing work, which will be somewhat in the nature of an egg-laying contest.

The plan roughly is as follows: Each breeder entering the contest will be permitted to enter a pen of 16 birds. There will be no alternates or substitutes. He will pay an entry fee of \$25.00 on the pen, half of this to be paid at the time he makes his entry and the balance to be paid at the time he sends his birds. The birds will be placed in houses suitably constructed. They will be carefully fed, accurate trap nest records kept, and reports made each month. The test will open November first and will be carried on through the year. On or before the first of February each breeder can furnish a male bird to be used with his pen. Eggs coming from this mating will be hatched, a pedigree record kept of each chick, they will be brooded on the Station plant and raised to maturity. At the end of 15 weeks we will select from the birds hatched, 32 pullets, as nearly as possible two from each pen. At that time the breeder can buy back as many of the remaining pullets and male birds as he desires

at \$2.00 per bird. At the end of the breeding season the male bird will be returned to the owner. At the end of the laying year we will select eight of the highest producing hens to keep for a second year's test, returning the balance of the birds to the owner. At the beginning of the second year we will also select from the pullets hatched the first year 16 of the best, as far as possible one from each of the original hens. The owner at that time can buy back the rest of the pullets which had been held in reserve at \$2.00 per bird.

The test will be carried on the second year the same as the first year, namely, a record kept of the feed consumed, eggs produced, etc. In February of the second year the breeder can furnish another male bird of his own selection, preferably from the pedigreed birds which he has obtained from the first year's hatch. A pedigree record will be kept of all chicks hatched from this mating and they will be brooded until maturity at the Station plant. At the end of 15 weeks the breeder can buy back, if he so desires, at \$2.00 per bird, all of the male and females that are strong and healthy and vigorous. At the end of the second year all of his old birds remaining and all of the pullets that have been in the second year's contest will be returned to the owner and the contest will be closed. All the young stock that is not bought back will have the bands removed and all marks of identification destroyed and will be disposed of on the market.

At the present time it will be necessary to limit the number of entries to 15 as we have very little available space. If the project meets with the approval of the members of the Association, and they desire to push this line of work it will be necessary to provide special funds in the way of direct appropriations for this line of work in order that we may construct additional houses and supply the necessary clerical help to do the work.

PROFESSOR W. F. SCHOPPE,
Montana Experiment Station.

THE MONTANA STATE SHOW

The twelfth annual State Poultry Show held at Great Falls was a big success, the equal, if not the best, show held in the state up to that time. The management was very fortunate in securing the City Market building, and the large room in this building was crowded with birds from all over the state and from several nearby states.

In reviewing the show, the comments of Judge Ed. S. Hayes, who placed the awards, is of interest:

"If there is one place that we enjoy going to, it is to a poultry show in Montana. We know of only one mighty good reason for wishing to go there, and that is the good fellowship of the Montana poultry breeders. I do not believe a better bunch of fellows could have gotten together than those who attended and exhibited at the Montana State Poultry Show.

WHY IT WAS A SUCCESS

"The success of the Montana State Show, I believe, lies on the shoulders of two men—J. L. Dorsh of Butte, secretary of the State Association, and J. P. Danson, vice president of the local association at Great Falls. Mr. Danson deserves a lot of credit for the way he handled the publicity end of it, getting out a large crowd of people to see this truly wonderful exhibit of standard-bred poultry.

"We cannot recall all the names of the exhibitors, but we can state that they all showed birds of wonderful quality, and Montana can feel that she is one of the leading states in the production of high-quality, standard-bred poultry.

"The educational exhibit put on by Prof. Wm. F. Schoppe and R. L. Smith, extension poultryman of Bozeman, was very interesting and attracted an unusual amount of attention. They gave egg-candling demonstrations, also demonstrations on the amount of feed that a hen should consume in a year and the number of eggs she ought to produce. Professor Schoppe and Mr. Smith are doing great work in helping the farmers, especially, make a success of poultry raising.

CONCERNING THE STATE FAIR

"At the banquet on Thursday evening, Mr. Horace Ensign, secretary of the State Fair, informed the poultry breeders that they were going to have a better building to house the big State Fair poultry exhibit next fall, and that the Fair association would offer about \$2,000.00 in prizes on poultry. This surely will bring out one of the largest and best exhibits that has ever been staged at the State fair, and they have good ones, for last year over 1,600 birds were exhibited at the Montana State Fair. The State Fair secretary, during his talk, stated that, from the way the breeders talk, there will be at least 2,000 birds exhibited at the State Fair next fall.

"Whenever opportunity presents itself, and we hope it will be soon, we want to spend more time with the poultry breeders of Montana. A better bunch of fellows we do not believe can be found than the poultry breeders, not only in the State of Montana, but anywhere."

**CO-OPERATION: THE KEYNOTE IN THE PROGRAM OF THE
MONTANA STATE POULTRY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**

During the year 1919 our state organization made splendid progress under the efficient leadership of President J. R. Scott. That year's work culminated in the recent State Poultry Show held in the city of Great Falls in January of this year. The exhibition of standard-bred poultry shown there by the live-wire poultry breeders of the Northwest far surpassed in quality any show ever staged in the state, if not in the entire Northwest.

At the annual meeting of the State Association held in Great Falls during show week, the writer was elected to succeed Mr. Scott for the current year. At that time no little doubt existed in my own mind (and it still exists) of my ability to carry on the work of the State Association as its official head, so ably handled by my predecessor.

The State Association for the past year has been going ahead gaining membership as each month rolled around. Many of the new members have been secured through the "keep after them" solicitation of Secretary J. L. Dorsh. His work, together with the co-operation of all members of the association, will mean a larger and better membership over the state. Much good can be accomplished by individual work of our breeder-members if they will make it a point to send a blank application for membership to each one of their customers EACH time they write them. If the customer belongs to the State Association, he can always pass the blank on to some one that does not.

In the first paragraph of this article the writer has referred to "live-wire poultry breeders." Reader, do you measure up to it? By that phrase we mean, not necessarily a breeder of poultry who makes the State Poultry Show with a string of birds, but more particularly the breeder of poultry who takes an interest in the poultry industry in his or her community, county or state. In short, are you willing, and do you spend a few dimes each year boosting the poultry industry? Do you support with your finances or your influence,

or both, any organization that has for its purpose the promotion of poultry raising, breeding, selling or marketing? Are you a factor for progress in your community poultry work, in your County Poultry Association, in your State Poultry Association, The American Poultry Association, the Specialty Club representing your breed of poultry, Marketing Association, or any of them? Are you a "live-wire?"

If every live poultry raiser will co-operate for the advancement of the industry in Montana by affiliating with the Montana State Poultry Association, or, if you prefer, with your County Poultry Association (if there is not one in your county, start one), the scope of the Association's work can be greatly enlarged. The good that can be accomplished is almost without a limit. Every county in this big state should have a local poultry association to supplement the work of the State Association. At every county fair the poultry breeders should have an exhibit of standard-bred poultry sponsored by the local county association.

The State Association for several years has been without representation at the annual conventions of the American Poultry Association. If the industry in Montana is to make its influence felt in a national way, if we succeed in convincing other states of the Union that Montana is a poultry-producing state, we must and should have our representatives at this convention each year. This means more members, a stronger financial condition, and more co-operation.

The forward-looking poultry people of Montana sense the need of an up to date laying contest and breeding experiment at our State College. The Poultry department of the College is ready and willing to go ahead with such a contest if the financial aid of the State can be secured, together with the support of the State Poultry Association and the breeders themselves. Such an undertaking means work for the Legislative Committee of the State Association, a great amount of preliminary work and preparation on the part of the Poultry department of the State College, and, most important, the keenest of co-operation by our poultry breeders in the state.

To "Co-Operate" means to "Boost."

To "Boost" means to "Help Aid and Assist."

Mr. Poultryman, will you do it?

F. A. GRACE, President.

**CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF THE
MONTANA STATE POULTRY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
CONSTITUTION**

Article I—Name

This organization shall be known as The Montana State Poultry Breeders' Association.

Article II—Object

Section 1. The object of this organization shall be to promote the poultry industry in all its branches throughout the State of Montana by co-operating with the State Board of Poultry Husbandry and by holding an annual State Poultry Show and convention.

Sec. 2. The annual meeting of the Association shall be held at the time and place of the annual Poultry Show.

Sec. 3. The place of holding the annual State Poultry Show shall be determined one year in advance of the regular annual meeting of the State Association.

Sec. 4. The State Poultry Show shall not be held two years in succession in any one county.

Article III—Quorum

Ten members of the Association present and in good standing shall constitute a quorum.

Article IV—Membership

Section 1. Membership in this Association shall consist of four classes as follows:

First:—All resident members of the American Poultry Association automatically become members of the Montana State Poultry Breeders' Association and shall not be required to pay dues.

Second:—Life membership, for which a fee of five dollars shall be charged, payable with application.

Third:—Individual membership, for which a fee of two dollars, payable with the application, shall be charged, which fee shall constitute the initiation fee and the first year's dues. Thereafter the annual dues shall be one dollar.

Fourth:—Any local poultry association, organized for the purpose of holding annual poultry exhibits, may become an associate member of the Association on payment of an annual fee of two dol-

lars for the first ten members or fraction thereof, in good standing, and an annual fee of 20 cents for each additional member more than ten, and shall be entitled to one representatives for each ten members, having one vote, at meetings of the Association.

Sec. 2. Members of this organization may become members of the American Poultry Association at any time by paying the difference between the membership fee paid to this organization and the life membership fee of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) to the American Poultry Association. This organization will retain five dollars (\$5.00) of this fee and remit five dollars (\$5.00) to the Secretary of the American Poultry Association.

Sec. 3. All members of the Montana State Poultry Association in good standing at this date automatically become members of the Montana State Poultry Breeders' Association.

Sec. 4. The credentials of representatives of local associations must reach the Secretary's hands before the opening roll-call of meetings attended by such representatives, otherwise they shall not be entitled to take part in the proceedings as representatives.

Article V—Officers

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and an Executive Board.

Sec. 2. The Executive Board shall consist of the President, Secretary-Treasurer, Chairman of the State Board of Poultry Husbandry, and the Secretary of each local Association affiliated with this organization, or its duly appointed representative, and two elective members at large, one elected for one year, and one elected for two years, and thereafter for two-year terms.

Article VI—Election of Officers

Section 1. The election of all officers of the Association shall be by ballot, unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution, a majority vote constituting an election.

Sec. 2. The election of officers shall be held at the annual meeting of this Association. The term of all officers shall be for one year, unless otherwise provided for, and until their successors are elected and qualified. All official terms shall begin at the commencement of new business at each annual meeting, and end at the close of unfinished business at the next succeeding annual meeting.

Article VII—Duties of Officers

Section 1. President. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association; he shall act as chairman of the Executive Board; appoint all committees not otherwise provided for; call special meetings of the Association or of the Executive Board, within thirty days, at the written request of five or more members of the Association, and perform such other duties as pertain to his office.

Sec. 2. Vice-President. In the absence of the President, or in the event of his inability to act, the Vice-President shall preside in his place and perform his duties.

Sec. 3. Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare and distribute all notices of meetings of the Association and of the Executive Board; shall keep the minutes of such meetings, and have charge of all books and papers pertaining to his office, as well as the funds of the Association. He shall also keep a correct list of the names of all members of the Association, and of their places of residence, and the dates of their election, a copy of which he shall furnish on request of the Executive Board. He shall be required to furnish a bond in the sum of \$1,000, to be approved by the President, the Association to pay the expense of procuring such bond. The Secretary shall be paid a salary of \$5.00 per month.

Article VIII—Committees

Section 1. There shall be the following standing committees, each to consist of three members, to be appointed by the President, for a term of one year, to-wit: Financial, Legislative, and Poultry Exhibits.

Sec. 2. The Financial Committee shall audit the books and accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer at such times as the Executive Board may direct.

Sec. 3. The Legislative Committee shall use all possible means to encourage legislation in the interests of the poultry industry in the State of Montana and to secure appropriations from the state for the promotion of the poultry exhibitions and the development of the Poultry department of the Experiment Station.

Sec. 4. The Committee on Poultry Exhibition. It shall be the duty of this Committee to assist in the promotion of poultry exhibitions throughout the State of Montana; to encourage the use of the rules of the American Poultry Association at all shows and to sug-

gest the engagement of competent judges, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be deemed consistent with the best interests of the industry in the State of Montana.

BY-LAWS

Article I

Roberts' Rules of Order shall be the parliamentary guide to this Association, subject to special rules that may be adopted.

Article II—Order of Business

- 1—Roll Call.
- 2—Election of New Members.
- 3—Reading Minutes of Last Meeting.
- 4—Report of Executive Board.
- 5—Reports of Committees.
- 6—Unfinished Business.
- 7—Election of Officers.
- 8—Installation of Officers.
- 9—New Business.
- 10—Discussions.
- 11—Adjournment.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION MEMBERS OF MONTANA

T. H. Gilmore, 610 W. Third St.	Anaconda	C. G. Rothwell, 2671 Lexington,	Butte
Percy Ingalls	Anaconda	J. H. Peters, So. Wyoming St.	Butte
R. S. Alley	Butte	A. P. Stephenson, 1930 Argyle	Butte
B. C. Atkins, 616 W. Quartz St.,	Butte	A. M. Brandenburg	Bozeman
R. J. Bowen, 1603 Lowell	Butte	J. E. Bergen	Bozeman
J. L. Dorsh	Butte	W. O. Bohart	Bozeman
Mrs. C. Desjardine, R. I. Box 15,	Butte	H. S. Burson	Bozeman
Melvin Ditto	Butte	H. L. Casey	Bozeman
C. A. Greenfield	Butte	W. E. Dean	Bozeman
Ed Lehman, 229 Mercury, Butte,	Annual	Ralph P. Jones	Bozeman
Chas. McLean, 2001 Grand Ave.,	Butte	Mrs. J. E. Moore	Bozeman
D. A. McLean, Box 311	Butte	W. F. Schoppe	Bozeman
Mrs. Florence B. McDonald, 913 Colo-	rado St.	J. S. Simpson	Bozeman
Fred Martin, R. 1, Box 6	Butte	Grant Thompson	Bozeman
C. S. Roberts, Box 75	So. Butte	Mrs. W. T. Thompson	Bozeman
C. A. Russell	Billings	Mrs. J. D. O'Connell	Belt
H. D. VanGundy	Billings	Bob Martin	Billings
H. H. Cheney	Belgrade	H. J. Johnson	Helena, Annual
Ray T. Moe	Chinoök	Albert Pollock	Helena, Annual
J. D. Lunders	Clarkston	J. R. Scott	Helena
J. W. Wulf	Froid	R. E. Theinhardt	Helena
A. J. Hedrix	Gilman	J. D. Veach	Helena
E. T. Crawford	Forsyth	W. V. Wellman, Box 784	Helena
John M. Parker	Creston	R. G. Bailev	Lewiston, Idaho
		L. A. Austin	Missoula

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION MEMBERS OF MONTANA (CONTINUED)

W. J. Fullerton	Hamilton	Harry Burke	Missoula
C. S. Norton	Clinton	Lou C. Kennedy	Missoula
Cecil Day	Helena	Mrs. Mattie McMullen	Missoula
Alf. B. Eckstron	East Helena	W. L. Perry	Missoula
F. A. Grace	Helena	Henry Tripp	Missoula
Gus T. Jasmine	Helena	T. H. Wade, 421 Spruce	Missoula

MEMBERS OF THE MONTANA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Dr. Willard	Missoula	Frank O. Berg	Melstone
Mrs. J. H. Hoseman	Denton	Mrs. Stenna O. Back	Medicine Lake
E. Ellsworth	Miles City	Mrs. Fred Boyd	Garfield, Washington
G. Frederick Tait	Kalispell	Mrs. C. H. Beckner	Lavina
S. C. Curn	Manhattan	H. B. Bay	Corvallis
Bert Babcock	Logan	Mrs. J. E. Bonner	Belmont
John Sim	Red Lodge	Jas. Brailey, 1608 Harrison Ave., Butte	
V. J. Babcock	Great Falls	W. H. Cline	Bozeman
M. A. Bennett, care Hotel Fair		E. V. Collins	Copper
.....	Great Falls	W. J. Clemens	Anaconda
J. P. Danson	Great Falls	Lyle Cheney	Twin Bridges
Mrs. P. L. Edwards, 3509 5th Ave.		C. G. Crane	Lombard
.....	Great Falls	Lewis Cameron, Jr.	Findon
Daniel Baner, 1004 Tenth Ave.		Mrs. H. J. Darby	Yates
.....	Great Falls	Lloyd Chezem, 1918 Boulder Ave.	
Lee M. Ford	Great Falls	Helena
Geo. W. Hey	Great Falls	Mrs. E. R. Cook	Twin Bridges
A. B. McVay	Great Falls	W. B. Crittenden	Fairfield
J. G. Osmundson	Paxton	C. L. Campbell	Sheperd
D. L. Doig	Sixteen	Mrs. Oscar Clinton	Manhattan
Ashley C. Dixon	Stevensville	W. W. Curnen, 2302 Ottawa	Butte
C. H. Parson	Stevensville	Ralph E. Dutch	Melrose
A. M. Wells	Trout Creek	Wm. Dennithorne	Butte
Mrs. W. L. Irvine	Three Forks	Mrs. Leo DuPee, R. 4	Helena
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Are you a member of the 'Montana State Poultry Breeders' Association?

If not, why not? Its members are striving in every possible way to increase the poultry production and better marketing conditions in the state. We are interested in better poultry, better shows, better fairs, better markets, more and better boys' and girls' poultry clubs; we are interested in co-operation with the Farm Bureau and the poultry project leaders in each and every community. We want to co-operate with the County Agent and the Home Demonstration Agent in their poultry work in every county in the state. Let's get together and make the poultry industry one of the leading industries in the state. Other states have done it; Montana people can do as well, so send in your application to the Secretary at once, and let's get behind the Association and boost.